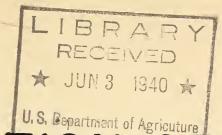
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1. 1622 A



RELATION OF CATO LATER GROW



HEIGH

1st 5 years

6th year

7th

Sth (

9th "

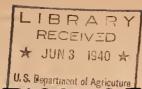
10th W

Total Height

Diameter at Ground Line

Diameter at
Breast Height





RELATION OF CARE IN PLANTING TO LATER GROWTH OF THE TREE



HEIGHT GROWTH	
	Poorly Properly Planted Planted Tree Tree
let 5 years	.4 feet 1.9 feet
6th year	•3 # 1.0 #
7th #	•3 H 1•0 H
8th #	•5 H 1•3 H
9th #	.8 M 1.6 M
10th #	•7 H 1•3 H
Total Height	3.0 feet 8.1 feet
Diameter at Ground Line	1.2 inches 4.3 inches
Diameter at Breast Height	1.7 inches

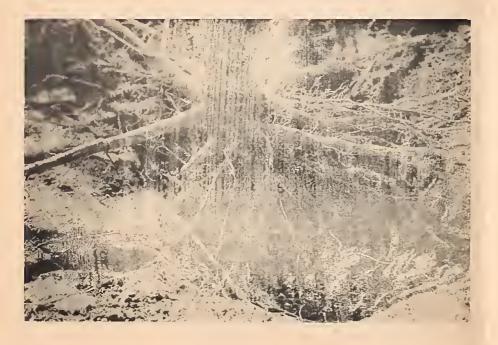


THIS THEE WAS PROPERLY PLANTED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ALLEGHENY FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION



THE SMALL TREE IN THE FOREGROUND WAS IMPROPERLY PLANTED



THE ROOTS OF THIS TREE WERE FOUND TO BE WELL DISTRIBUTED, WITH A SINGLE TAP-ROOT EXTENDING DOWNRARD.



AT THE TIME THIS TREE WAS PLANTED THE TWO MAIN ROOTS WERE BENT SHARPLY TO THE SIDE, AND WERE NOT PROPERLY SPREAD APART. THIS WAS PROBABLY DUE TO PLANTING IN TOO SHALLOW A HOLE.

THESE TREES WERE PLANTED AS 3-0 TRANSPLANTS IN MAY, 1929, NEAR MARIENVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA. THE GENTER-HOLE METHOD WAS USED. IN THE FALL OF 1938 THE ROOTS WERE EXCAVATED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE, IF POSSIBLE, THE REASON FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN HEIGHT GROWTH OF THE TWO TREES.

BY PROPERLY SPREADING THE ROOTS AT THE TIME OF PLANTING, THE AMOUNT OF "FEEDING AREA" AVAILABLE TO THE TREE IS INGREASED, AND THE TREE IS ABLE TO ANCHOR ITSELF MORE FIRMLY IN THE GROUND.

